

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

Representative Dilliver, of Iowa, called on the President this morning. Mr. Dilliver says politics is very little discussed in his State just now. The people out there had been talking of nothing but the war, and at present they are anxiously expecting to hear that peace is assured.

The War Department this morning issued orders for the removal of General Wheeler's brigade from Santiago to Montauk Point, L. I., as soon as the transports can be got ready. Southern people here say that from Florida up to the coast as far as the Potomac there are as high and wholesome sites for convalescent and recuperating camps as any that can be found in New York, and why one of them, instead of the one referred to, was not selected, they cannot tell, except it was to create the impression that the southern coast is not salubrious.

Most of the public men at the Executive Mansion and at the Department to-day, seemed to think the war will soon end. They base the opinion, however, on the news from Europe rather than on anything obtained officially here. There is a general feeling that Spain having practically exhausted her resources is bound to quit, even though the terms may be regarded harsh and Madrid and possibly may delay the final settlement.

Chairman Agnew of the Virginia Republican committee and Colonel Pat McCull again visited the President to-day, with a view of having the latter appointed to a lucrative government position.

The Adjutant General received a dispatch from Santiago to-day giving the following as the sick report for August 2: Total sick, 4,239; total fever cases, 3,170; new cases of fever, 689. The 11th Illinois Regiment of volunteers which was recently ordered to Porto Rico with General Grant's brigade and which was disposed to be mutinous because the order was revoked and an Indiana regiment was substituted, has again been ordered to Porto Rico. This regiment will leave Newport News on Friday or Saturday.

The President of the Minnesota Red Cross Society called upon the President to-day and tendered the services of trained nurses, who are anxious and willing to go anywhere the President and Secretaries may suggest. The President thanked the ladies for the offer and promised to call the attention of the War Department officials to the matter.

Secretary Long on leaving the White House to-day said that the President had received no reply, either through the French ambassador or from the Spanish government at Madrid. The Secretary added that the supposition was that M. Cambon had been communicated with by the authorities at Madrid, but this government could give out nothing more regarding peace negotiations until officially advised by Spain.

A committee, headed by Mrs. Donald McLean, called on the President to-day to invite him to be present at the unveiling of the monument to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md., August 9th. The President said he was anxious to attend, but regretted his official duties would not permit. The oration on that occasion will be delivered by Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

Senator Burrows to-day expressed the opinion that only the Senate would be called together in extra session after the peace terms are accepted by Spain. It is reported here that the officers of some of the famous "immune" regiments protested against the order to send their unacclimated men to the fever-stricken region of Santiago, and that in consequence of those protests the order referred to was revoked. The immune evidently don't have much confidence in their alleged immunity.

Congressman Rixey and Mr. R. N. Harper, president of the Virginia Democratic association of this city, are attending a temperance "bush meeting," near Purcellville, Loudoun county, Virginia.

A business man of this city, talking about the new stamp tax to-day, said that while the duty on stamps did not produce much revenue, it was a source of the ordinary expenses of the government, the war revenue bill, if rigidly enforced, would raise enough to carry on the most expensive war. He added that the most surprising thing about it is that the people submit to it without complaint and even renege the men by whom the bill is referred to was questioned.

It is said here to be passing strange that while it is well known that the Confederate army suffered seriously from low fever at Manassas when it was camped there, the federal camp in Alexandria county was so remarkably exempt from disease that it was called Camp Convalescent, the soldiers at Camp Alger should be moved to the former, where water is also scarce.

Everybody here now believes that the war is practically over, and that peace will soon be declared, though few think there will be any immediate reduction in the strength of the army. The money to maintain both the army and the navy is in the treasury, and the new revenue bill is adding to it every day, and as discharged soldiers would not be likely to support the administration that discharged them, it is said to be improbable that any part of the forces will be disbanded until after the war is over.

In the case of Mrs. Edith Allen Crump, daughter of General Edgar Allen of Richmond, who is suing for divorce from Frank H. Crump on account of his quarrelsome, peevish and cruel treatment of her, the court has allowed her \$75 a month alimony and given her the control of her children until the suit shall be decided. It has also allowed attorney's fees to the amount of \$75.

As a sample of the totally unnecessary expenditures of the Spanish war, it is said that the Navy Department that a shipload of pontoon boats sent to Santiago and were lost and were bought back without ever being unloaded.

The President has received unofficial information that Spain has accepted his terms of peace, and he is in good humor at the prospect of a speedy close of active hostilities, at least with the Spaniards.

The President stated to a Senator to-day that he would call an extra session of the Senate just as soon as a treaty of peace was negotiated, but he was unable to fix any time, and the Senator received the impression that it might not be for a month or two.

DAMAGED BY LIGHTNING.—A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va., says:

A heavy storm passed over a portion of this county Monday night, causing much destruction by lightning. The barracks of L. P. Dandridge, near Leetown, were struck and totally destroyed, together with the stored crops. The barn of John W. Hendricks, near Shenandoah junction, containing a thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty bushels of clover seed, thirty tons of hay, and all his agricultural implements, was totally destroyed. Loss about \$5,000, with no insurance. A risk of grain belonging to Edward Clipp, near Charleston, was also struck and totally destroyed by fire. The risk is estimated to have contained fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, and was insured for twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congressman Joseph D. Sayers was yesterday nominated for governor by the democrats of Texas.

General Wheeler states that the superior training of the regulars gave them a great advantage over the volunteers in the battles near Santiago, especially in marksmanship.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany were present at the funeral services of Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe yesterday evening, but, after a stay of forty-five minutes, left for their castle at Potsdam.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons yesterday that it was not likely that England would make reciprocity between her West Indian colonies and the United States, because this country was such a hard bargainer.

Mr. Stevenson Archer, ex-treasurer of the State of Maryland, died yesterday evening at the Baltimore city hospital, where he had been under treatment since he was pardoned from the penitentiary by Gov. Brown four years ago. His death had been hourly looked for since Monday, when he was seized with spasms caused by Bright's disease.

The War Department has begun an investigation into the condition of the transport Concho, which brought sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago to New York. Dr. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, said that he found the Concho in a deplorable condition, and was surprised the sick men on the ship lived to complete the voyage. Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the army, denies that his department is responsible for the condition of the Concho.

Delayed fever reports, covering the situation at Santiago since July 29, were received from Gen. Shafter yesterday. The disease seems to be spreading as rapidly as ever, and what is vastly more significant, the death rate is increasing. More fatalities are reported for the four days included in the late message from Shafter than occurred in the two weeks preceding, and, everything considered, the situation is now more unsatisfactory, not to say alarming, than at any time since the fever made its appearance.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Military measures with a view of preventing popular outbreaks have been taken in the Spanish provinces of Catalonia, Aragon and Biscay.

General Merritt has asked to have his army at Manila increased to 50,000 men. Southern and eastern troops who have not yet been sent to the front may get an opportunity there.

The officials in Washington make no concealment of their apprehension of serious trouble to follow the execution of our programme in regard to the Philippines. The reports of the military and naval commanders of late have contained warnings of expected conflicts with the insurgents, and no surprise will be felt at the receipt of news of an outbreak at almost any moment.

A dispatch from San Juan to Madrid states that 2,000 Porto Rico volunteers have surrendered to the American troops.

Secretary Long says no change has been made in the orders for Commodore Watson's squadron, which is still assigned to proceed to the coast of Spain.

The board of naval officers appointed by Admiral Sampson to report upon the condition of the Spanish ships which were sunk in the battle of Santiago on July 3 found three of the ships riddled by five-inch shells. The Brooklyn was the only American vessel in the fight that carried five-inch guns.

This fact shows that Commodore Schley's flagship was in the battle in all its stages from start to finish. The board reports that the Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon can be saved, the Vizcaya and Oquendo will be abandoned, but their batteries and machinery may be saved.

At a conference taken part in by the President, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin at the executive mansion last night a final decision was reached as to the constitution of the provisional corps for Porto Rico to be commanded by General Wade. The regiments which are to comprise the corps will be designated in a general order to be issued probably to-day. Secretary Alger said that the corps might be on the way to Porto Rico within a week. Notwithstanding these warlike preparations, the belief in official circles amounts almost to a conviction that active hostilities have practically been concluded.

It is understood to be the intention of the administration to assume liability for all the claims preferred by American citizens against Spain on account of damage done to property in Cuba. Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the government of Cuba later and would include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they destroyed the property of American citizens.

The amount of the claims against Spain in behalf of the American citizens who suffered in Cuba was \$15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has since been increased to \$20,000,000 and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims for large amounts, which have not yet been presented.

A DUEL IN THE STREET.

The news of a tragedy, which is reported to have occurred at Stringtown, near Sistersville, in Tyler county, W. Va., was received at Charleston, on Monday. A woman claiming to be the wife of Willis Hanson, a noted gambler of Stringtown, had been receiving attentions from George Croger, another gambler. Hanson became suspicious and watched his wife. On Saturday, after telling her that he would be out some time, he watched the premises, and in a few moments Croger was seen to go to Hanson's house. Hanson borrowed a revolver and went to the house. Croger went out and started up the street, followed by Hanson, who opened fire upon him, striking Croger on the leg, bringing him down. Croger then drew a pistol and began blazing away at Hanson, hitting him twice, once in the arm, the other penetrating his breast, which will probably prove fatal. Croger's injuries are fully as serious as Hanson's, and he is not expected to live. During the melee the streets were crowded, and five persons were wounded by stray balls. Mrs. Frank Jacobs received a bullet in the thigh. James Crandall, a merchant, got one of the bullets in his knee, and John Cornish was shot in the breast. A little girl crossing the street was shot in the side, and she, as well as Cornish cannot live. The woman who was the cause of the trouble has fled, and cannot be found.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

W. A. Jones, was, for the fifth time, nominated for Congress yesterday by the democrats of the Northern Neck and Eastern Shore counties, comprising the First District.

Mr. Philip A. Bruce, who has been Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society for several years, will resign that office the 1st of October and will devote himself to literary work.

Mrs. Selma M. Taylor, wife of Captain George W. Taylor, the well-known railroad man, died at her home in Richmond yesterday. Mrs. Taylor was a native of Charlottesville.

The Loudoun county supervisors have fixed the county levy for the year at 25 per cent. on the State tax—5 cents less than last year. District and county school tax, 10 cents on the \$100.

Headquarters of the democratic State committee will be opened in Richmond about the middle of September, with Mr. Joseph Button, of Appomattox, secretary of the committee, in charge.

In Warrenton yesterday Arthur Nelson was acquitted by the county court on the charge of obstructing trains by riding a horse on a bridge on the Southern Railway. A fight between the McCoy brothers followed, which caused a good deal of excitement in the court-house, and both of the combatants were lodged in jail.

Mr. John D. Richardson, who formerly resided in Clarke county where he owned a fine estate but who had been living in Missouri for the past ten or thirteen years, died at his residence in Savannah, Mo., last Thursday, aged about 82 years. Major Richardson served with distinction in the Confederate army, being in charge of Gen. Ashby's commissary department.

Lloyd Daubigne, who is really named Danney and is a member of the well-known Virginia family of that name, is the latest young singer to attract the favorable attention of Mue Cosima Wagner, and she has asked him to come to Bayreuth and study in her school there. He is going, and will learn Lohengrin as well as some other roles.

Yesterday's election in Northampton county for removal of the courthouse from Eastville to Cape Charles City, or allow it to remain at Eastville, and appropriate two thousand dollars of the glebe fund to repair the old buildings, passed off very quietly, and a fairly good vote was polled. Complete returns have not been received, but enough is known to approximate the majority at about 450 in favor of the latter.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Spain, it is reported, has accepted the principle of the American peace conditions. A reply to the United States is said to have been forwarded from Madrid. Some details remain to be fixed and it is expected that Premier Sagasta will continue negotiations for a time in the hope of being able to claim a diplomatic victory. The few reservations which Spain is said to have made in her acceptance can be easily arranged.

The London Standard's Madrid correspondent says: The government's reply to the American terms was forwarded Monday evening, through M. Cambon, French ambassador at Washington, and there is a strong prospect that peace will be concluded. It is not to be supposed that the United States will object to representations being made on the Philippines question and upon some pecuniary claims in the West Indies, which were mooted by the United States. On all the remaining main issues Spain shows a disposition to assent to the American demands. The general impression is that both governments are disposed to put an end to the war as honorably as possible for Spain, which would have been easier had the United States not imposed such hard conditions with regard to the Philippines.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle says: Spain, it is said, has accepted the American terms, with unimportant reservations, and the peace preliminaries will be signed before Saturday.

A special cablegram to a New York evening paper from Madrid says: The peace conditions set forth by President McKinley were discussed at length to-day by Minister Sagasta and his cabinet, and at the conclusion it was announced officially that the terms of the United States would be accepted. There are one or two amendments in the proposition of the United States which Spain will ask to have made and if this is done peace will be declared at once.

A dispatch from Madrid says: The Spanish reply to President McKinley's note was positively forwarded to Washington late Monday night. Spain's only objections to President McKinley's terms are confined to minor matters, like the coaling stations in the Philippines, the settlement of American citizens' claims in the West Indies and the Cuban debts.

A short time before midnight Secretary Alger, as he left the White House after a conference with the President, said the administration had received no official information that the Madrid government had accepted the terms of peace proposed by the United States. But, unofficially, the President had been informed that the Spanish Minister had acceded to the terms of this country for a cessation of war. The unofficial advice has reached the President in the form not only of press dispatches, but of private dispatches from confidential agents of the United States government.

In the event of Spain's acceptance of the terms proposed by this country, the first step probably will be toward an agreement to close active hostilities, pending the drafting of a treaty of peace along the lines of the accepted terms. According to precedents ordinarily regarded, an armistice would be proclaimed and, in the circumstances, this would mean the practical close of the war.

After the proclamation of an armistice the next step would be the designation by the President of the commissioners to represent the United States in the conduct of the final negotiations for peace. According to the best accepted precedents this commission would meet upon neutral ground. It has been suggested that the commission may assemble in Paris, but as yet that is conjecture.

Pending the conclusion of the work of the commission the probabilities are that the armies of both Spain and the United States will be kept in the field, their relative positions remaining unchanged during the diplomatic negotiations.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. Charles G. Lennon.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Spain's Reply to Peace Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Until long after midnight the secretaries of the French embassy were at work last night on Spain's answer to President McKinley's peace terms. The message came in cipher. The work of the secretaries was to translate the note from code into Spanish and then into English. Infinite care was necessary for the reason that the change of a single word might wreck the negotiations. Before the close of the day M. Cambon will probably place the note in the hands of the President. Unofficial reports received at the White House are to the effect that Spain has accepted the terms. In that event the war may practically be brought to an end this week. There will be work for the army for many months in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, but the impression is strong that the last great battle with Spain has been fought. Until the treaty has been signed, sealed and delivered with the approval of the Senate, the President having decided to keep his forces in a position to resume the conflict without delay, should occasion require. While Spain is declared to have accepted the main propositions without reserve, there are rumors that the Madrid cabinet is maneuvering to save something out of the wreckage. Sagasta, it is said, will ask for the privilege of retaining the war material in the islands to be evacuated and he is likely to make an effort to escape a part of the debts of Cuba and Porto Rico. It is also stated that he has asked for details as to the time and manner in which Spanish troops must be drawn from the West Indies. So far as has been learned, through the administration sources of information, however, Spain has raised no question that cannot be settled by a peace commission representing the two countries.

Enthusiastic Porto Ricans.

PONCE, Aug. 1.—The army has been here almost a week and with the exception of one night not a shot has been fired. Rumors are continually coming in that the Spanish soldiers have gathered at this or that point, but none are ever found when they are looked for. Yesterday there was a report that some Spanish soldiers were at Juan Diaz, and four companies of the 16th Pennsylvania were sent to find them. When the troops approached the town a brass band came out to meet them. All the citizens were assembled on the outskirts of the town and the Americans appeared up the road the band played "Yankee Doodle" and other patriotic American airs, while the people cried "Viva los Americanos!" Many had presents of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, bananas and other fruits, with which they loaded down the soldiers, and insisted upon taking the visitors to their homes and making them welcome. Half the houses in the town had the American flag waving over them. In the public square the Mayor made a speech of welcome, in which he said that all of the people of Juan Diaz were Americans now, while the crowd shouted "Death to the Spaniards!" Besides the towns already reported nine others have signified their delight at the coming of the Americans. There were Spanish troops in all of these towns. Guayama had a large garrison. It was reported to the American entrenchments that the Spanish soldiers intended to make a fight and this morning General Wilson sent two companies there. On the way the American met couriers who said that the citizens had ordered the Spaniards out of the town and hoisted the American flag. The soldiers marched into the town where they found a bigger reception than that which was given them at Juan Diaz. The American flag was waving over the public buildings, the bands were playing on American airs and the men and women fell upon their knees before our soldiers. The mayor made a speech in which he said the day of deliverance of Porto Rico had come. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. Crowds followed the soldiers everywhere and the Americans could hardly get away from them. The Mayors of four other towns visited Ponce and told General Wilson that the towns had surrendered and they were ready, they said, to turn over everything to the Americans and have American officials appointed. Word was received from other towns that had not been visited to the effect that the Spanish soldiers fled in fright as they did from Ponce. The Spaniards took the road, going toward San Juan. When the American soldiers arrived here the Spanish citizens were naturally alarmed and many of them fled with the Spanish soldiers to the mountains. They began returning on Sunday and are nearly all back to-day. The first thing they did when they got back was to begin shouting: "Viva los Americanos!" They are apparently good Americans, but the Porto Ricans do not trust them. They say they will watch for the first sign of disloyalty on their part and shoot them or turn them over to the American soldiers. The returning Spaniards profess not to know the whereabouts of the troops that fled with them, and said they were unable to keep up with them.

The Kaiser on Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Kaiser has addressed the following imperial rescript to Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor: "With my high allies and with the whole German people I stand mourning at the bier of the first chancellor of the German Empire. We who were witnesses of his splendid labors who looked up to him in admiration as a master of statecraft, as a fearless fighter in war or peace, as a most devoted son of the Fatherland and most faithful servant of his Emperor and King, are deeply affected by the death of the man whom God the Lord fashioned as the instrument to achieve the realization of the undying aspiration for Germany's unity and greatness. This is not the moment to enumerate all of the achievements of the great man. History alone can do them justice and engrave them upon brazen tablets. I am, however, impelled to give expression before the whole world to the universal sorrow and grateful admiration which to-day animate the whole nation and in the name of that nation and to you that what he, the great chancellor under Emperor William, has achieved and maintained and developed and in need he defend with blood and treasure. In this may God help me."

A Severe Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A terrific electrical storm, accompanied by a deluge of rain, visited this city and vicinity at 11 o'clock this morning.

Sick headache, biliousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous Little Pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. Charles G. Lennon.

The rain flooded many business houses

along Chestnut street. The railway traffic was considerably delayed, and telegraph and telephone communication was interrupted to a great extent. The lightning was the most vivid experienced in this city for a long time, and flashed almost incessantly. The City Hall cellar and basement at Broad and Market streets was flooded to a depth of six feet. The Philadelphia postoffice at Ninth and Market streets came in for a good share of the deluge. The basement was covered with water, and the building was left in darkness by the disabling of the electrical plant. Up to the present writing there has been no damage by lightning reported. The storm raged for one hour and a half.

Coal for Manila.

NORFOLK, Aug. 3.—The British sailing ship Canara, 1,489 tons, Captain Swatridge, arrived here this morning. She is chartered by the American government and will take on a cargo of Pocahontas coal and sail for Manila. The voyage will likely consume six months.

Fire in an Oil Plant.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A fire broke out at 1:15 p. m. in the Atlantic Oil Refining Company's plant at Point Breeze. A general alarm was turned in and it is feared a destructive fire is now in progress. Point Breeze is four miles from the city.

Stole a Horse to Get a Divorce.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 3.—For admitting stealing a horse from a farmer in Franklin township, to sell and use the proceeds to secure a divorce from his wife, Jacob Smith was arrested, with his brother Harris, and lodged in jail here.

Foreign News.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—The report of the illness of the Queen of Denmark is denied.

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 3.—The village of Mediana has been wrecked by a cyclone, which killed many persons. Several houses at Hornillos have been engulfed by the floods and a number of people have perished.

To Raise the Cristobal Colon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Another expedition to help raise some of the sunken Spanish ships at Santiago will leave Clifton, Staten Island, to-night. It consists of a tug and four tug boats of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, selected by Lieut. Hobson. Thirty-five men accompany the expedition, which has a complete outfit of wrecking apparatus, including diving appliances. The expedition will direct the chief efforts to the raising of the Cristobal Colon. It is believed that the Maria Teresa will be floated by the detail of wreckers already on the scene before the arrival of the expedition that sailed to-day.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, No. 1, 24.75; No. 2, 24.50; No. 3, 24.25. Corn, No. 2, 17.50; No. 3, 17.25. Oats, No. 1, 12.50; No. 2, 12.25. Hay, No. 1, 18.00; No. 2, 17.50. Sugar, No. 1, 11.00; No. 2, 10.75. Coffee, No. 1, 22.00; No. 2, 21.50. Tea, No. 1, 25.00; No. 2, 24.50. Rice, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Beans, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Peas, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Lentils, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Chickpeas, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Mung beans, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Soybeans, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Cottonseed, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Linseed, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Hempseed, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Flaxseed, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Mustardseed, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Sesame seed, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Sunflower seed, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Cotton, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Wool, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Hides, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Tallow, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Lard, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Butter, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Eggs, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Poultry, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Game, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Fish, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Vegetables, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Fruits, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75. Miscellaneous, No. 1, 10.00; No. 2, 9.75.

THE SACRED WINDING SHEET.

Much interest has lately been excited by the permission given a photograph, or to reproduce for the first time the sacred winding sheet, in which the body of Christ was wrapped when taken down from the cross, and prepared for burial in the Holy Sepulchre. This precious relic has for many years been preserved in the Cathedral of Turin, and at intervals exposed to general veneration. The last occasion of its exhibition to the general public was at the great exposition held in Turin from May 23 to June 2, and it was then the ecclesiastical authorities were prevailed on to allow photographs to be taken of the sacred sheet. The first copy, printed on fine linen, brought to this country, is to be presented to Cardinal Gibbons by Mr. Giovanni Schiaffino, of Baltimore, brother of the Italian consul, lately knighted by the King of Italy. Mr. Schiaffino has lately returned from Italy, where he personally inspected the original. The winding cloths kept in the cathedrals of Compiegne and Bezancon, in France, do not impair the genuineness of this, as the Gospel itself is authority for the statement that when the Apostles entered the sepulchre they found "linen cloths lying on the floor." The sacred sheet was brought from the east by Godfrey of Bouillon, the famous leader of the Crusaders, who found it in Jerusalem and caused it to be carried to Chambery, the capital of Savoy. His daughter, the Countess Marguerite De Charney, fell heir to it, and by her it was given to the royal house of Savoy, holding court at Turin. Its translation from Chambery to Turin took place March 22, 1453. By the hands of pious women of rank in those ages of faith, the sacred relic has been surrounded by rich silken embroidery, representing scenes in the passion and death of Christ. At the foot of the embroidery is the coat-of-arms of the city of Turin. It is kept with the utmost care in an urn, or case of black marble, inlaid with gold, and is secured by two keys, one of them in the possession of the archbishop of Turin, the other kept by the King of Italy, both are present when the case is opened to expose the sheet to the public gaze. It is estimated at the Turin Exposition that over a million people from various quarters of the world saw and venerated the holy relic. The original sheet is nine feet long and three feet wide, of fine linen, and bears a representation in bloody marks of the body of Christ, outlined on its surface. A close investigation shows faint tracings of the features. The picture was taken in the cathedral by means of electricity, and its successful reproduction has aroused general interest.

THE AUXILIARY CRUISERS.—Initial

steps in the disintegration of the auxiliary navy began yesterday, when the War and Navy Departments, after a conference with President Clement A. Grisco, of the International Navigation Company, and Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, another representative of the company, arranged for the disposition of the four American liners now in use as cruisers. Under the arrangement with the International Navigation Company the charters of the St. Paul and the St. Louis will be cancelled and the charters of the Harvard and the Yale will be transferred to the War Department, the ships to be used as transports for the Porto Rican expedition. Through the surrender of the St. Paul Captain Sigbee will again be without a ship. The Navy Department will reduce the strength of the fleets in southern waters.

Rob Moore, of La Fayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Early Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. Charles G. Lennon.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, itching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

WRONGED HUSBAND'S QUEST.

Robert Kirkham, head of the New Orleans weather bureau and formerly of Washington, is now in St. Louis. He is also Capt. William Hardee, of the United States engineer corps, and the two meet there may be trouble. The wife of Captain Hardee is said to figure in the trouble between the two men. The facts in the case now in possession of the police are that Captain Hardee, just recovering from a spell of fever, became suspicious of his young and beautiful wife, traced her to the rooms of the weather bureau in New Orleans and found the pair enjoying a champagne lunch. Capt. Hardee was unarmed, and being extremely feeble from his recent illness, was unable to burst into the room, but went to a nearby store, and returning with a friend and revolver, beat down the door. Kirkham escaped through a window, entered the apartment of a lady who had joined, and begging her to tell which way he had gone, made his exit and took the first train out of the city. Mrs. Hardee plunged through the first door at hand and locked it after her just as the husband finally burst into the room. She also escaped. The woman in a beautiful brunette, was Miss Douglass, of a prominent family of Louisiana, and a leading belle before her marriage to Capt. Hardee. Robert Kirkham has been a prominent figure in the city during the term of his weather bureau employment here. A year or so ago he was shot at by a car conductor, paying attention to the railroad man's wife. Kirkham was a married man, but his wife left him. He was a great devotee of the wheel, and it is said that it was through cycling that his acquaintance with Mrs. Hardee arose.

EXPRESS COMPANY MUST PAY.

The patrons of the Southern Express Company in Georgia will not in the future be required to pay for the revenue stamps affixed to the bill of lading issued by the company.

The senders of messages over the Western Union Telegraph Company will continue to pay the one-cent war tax.

The Georgia railroad commission decided the two cases in reference to the express and telegraph companies yesterday. The decision was against the former, but favorable to the latter.

Elaborate opinions were rendered in each case by Judge Spencer R. Atkinson on behalf of the commission. It was held that the express company in issuing a bill of lading was required to put a stamp on it in order to make it legal, and that the company had no right to exact the cost of the stamp from the shipper.

The commission takes the position that by requiring the one-cent tax to be paid by the shipper the express company is in principle as much guilty of an overcharge as if it exacted \$1 in each case.

In the case of the Western Union telegraph commission held that the company was not required to receive a message until it was stamped. It does not come a legal message until the sender puts the revenue stamp on it.

NO ELECTION MONEY.—A letter from

Richmond says: The democrats will have precious little money to spend this year. The candidates will have put up most of the sinews of war. In of course, expected that the republicans will give trouble in the second, fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth districts. The election in the tenth is very unsatisfactory to the democrats. Many of the republicans are going to be hard to whip this time. They claim that he was ahead of the nomination. The republicans expect to receive a good sized campaign fund from the national committee.

CORBETT POSTS \$2,500.—James

Corbett, in New York yesterday, posted \$2,500 at the office of a monthly paper for a match with Bob Fitzsimmons or Jim Jeffries. In his letter authorizing the deposit of the money, Corbett says: "If I defeat McGuffee, Buffalo, I shall expect